

U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services

Historic document – Content may not reflect current scientific research, policies or practices.

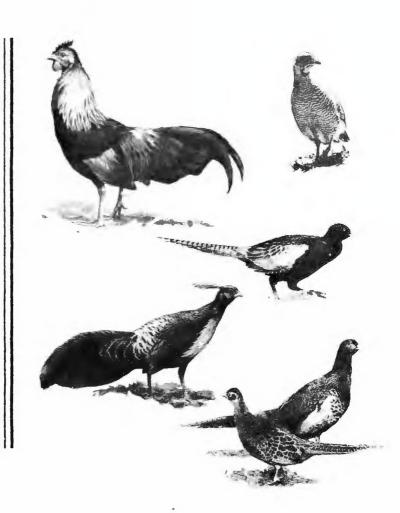


Blank Page Digitally Inserted

Birds (Gereral) (I'S)
PAMPHIET FIT

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN GAME BIRD PROPAGATION AND LIBERATIONS 1960 to 1963

Black Francolin
Gray Francolin
Bamboo Partridge
Red-Legged Partridge
Turkish Chukar
Seesee Partridge
Sand-Grouse
Red Junglefowl
Iranian Pheasants
Japanuse Green Pheasant
Korean Pheasant
Afghan Pheasant
Kalij Pheasant
Reeves Pheasant



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Special Scientific Report--Wildlife No. 80



Blank Page Digitally Inserted

PROPAGATION AND LIBERATIONS 1960 to 1963

By

GARDINER BUMP and WAYNE H. BOHL Branch of Wildlife Research Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife



Special Scientific Report--Wildlife No. 80 Washington, D. C. January 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY

Frank P. Briggs, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife

Fish and Wildlife Service

Clarence F. Pautzke, Commissioner

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Daniel H. Janzen, Director

CONTENTS

Summary of foreign game bird propagation and liberations	T
Releases and results	1
Current status of State releases by species	2
Cover and Climatic Analogues by species	4
Propagation of foreign game birds by species	5
Current status of attempts to propagate foreign species	6
Table 1. Summary of foreign game bird releases and results	9
Black francolin	9
Gray francolin	12
Bamboo partridge	14
Spanish red-legged partridge	15
French red-legged partridge	15
Turkish chukar	16
Barbary partridge	18
Seesee partridge	19
Common Indian sandgrouse	20
Red junglefowl	20
Western Iranian pheasant, pure strain	21
Western Iranian pheasant - ringneck cross	21
Eastern Iranian pheasant, pure strain	24
Eastern Iranian pheasant - ringneck cross	24
Eastern-western Iranian cross	26
Japanese green pheasant, pure strain	27
Japanese green pheasant - ringneck cross	2,7
Korean ringneck pheasant	27
Afghan white-winged pheasant	28
Afghan white-winged pheasant - ringneck cross	28
Kalij pheasant	28
Reeve's pheasant	29
Reeve's pheasant - Ohio ringneck cross	30
Elliot's pheasant	30
Erkel's francolin,	31
Himalayan snowcock	31
Table 2. Summary of foreign game bird propagation results	32
Black francolin	32
Gray francolin	33
Bamboo partridge	34
Spanish red-legged partridge	36
French red-legged partridge	36
Seesee partridge	37
Turkish chukar	37
Greek chukar	37

Table	2. (cont'd.)
	Barbary partridge 37
	Common Indian sandgrouse 38
	Imperial sandgrouse 38
	Red junglefow1
,	Western Iranian pheasant, pure strain 39
,	Western Iranian pheasant - ringneck cross 40
	Eastern Iranian pheasant, pure strain
	Eastern Iranian - ringneck cross 42
	Eastern-western Iranian cross 43
	Japanese green pheasant 43
	Japanese green pheasant - ringneck cross 44
	Korean ringneck pheasant 44
	Afghan white-winged pheasant 45
,	White-crested Kalij pheasant 46
	Reeve's pheasant 47
,	Reeve's - Ohio ringneck cross 48
	Elliot's pheasant 48
	Himalayan snowcock

Year by year the number of individuals seeking relaxation through hunting is increasing. Yet the area available for this sport is slowly decreasing. Likewise, much of the habitat which mothers the game crop is becoming less and less capable of producing shootable surpluses under the impact of clean farming, over-grazing, drainage, power equipment, increased use of insecticides and herbicides, scientific forestry, urbanization, and declining soil fertility.

Faced with this situation, common sense dictates an all-out effort to increase habitat productivity. But there are many habitats which have been so thoroughly changed by man that native game species can no longer maintain themselves therein in numbers sufficient to provide good hunting. Competing interests and the cost of reversing this trend are such that only a part of these lands can be restored to reasonable productivity in the foreseeable future. There are other coverts which never were fully occupied by native game birds or mammals possessing the characteristics requisite to survival in the face of today's intensive hunting pressure. For these, new, adaptable species possessing a high hunting resistance should be sought so that such areas might provide hunting opportunities greater than are now possible. This is the logic behind the foreign game introduction program as developed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and its predecessor, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and cooperating State Fish and Game Commissions.

The program is based on requests for assistance from State Commissions following a detailed ecological appraisal of their gamedeficient habitats. After analyzing these, biologists are assigned to make a careful study of game species occupying similar habitat and climatic niches in foreign countries. From dozens considered, one or two may then be selected on the basis of their characteristics, habits, reproductive capacity, resistance to predation and disease, relationship to agriculture, ability to withstand heavy hunting pressure, and the possibility of competition with game species native to the United States. Modest, carefully-planned trial introductions of these species, utilizing wild-trapped individuals, carefully quarantined before shipment are then carried out in cooperation with interested State Fish and Game Commissions. Unplanned or "hit and miss" introductions are actively discouraged.

ABSTRACT

State reports covering the propagation and trial liberation of foreign game birds are summarized for the period 1960 through 1963. Details are then provided in tabular form. Of the 21 species and subspecies and 6 crosses reported, only the sandgrouse and the Himalayan snowcock have not yet been produced in numbers in captivity. Increasing consideration is being given to the production of well-reared birds conditioned for survival in the wild following release. In all, 78,217 individuals, mostly pheasants, are reported to have been raised for trial liberation from breeders provided through the Foreign Game Introduction Program. These releases supplement 16,145 birds wild-trapped and sent to cooperating States for trial release.

While, for most species under trial, it is still too early to evaluate results, some are evident. Iranian pheasants, black francolin and gray francolin have demonstrated an ability to survive, reproduce and increase substantially on release areas. Conversely Indian sandgrouse and two other species have probably failed to adapt themselves and the semi-domestic strain of Reeve's pheasant is barely hanging on. Six other species are maintaining themselves in numbers sufficient to justify guarded optimism.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN GAME BIRD PROPAGATION AND LIBERATIONS 1960 to 1963

Periodic situation reports are an integral part of any well run research program. Partial reports have been issued from time to time, but with Program personnel generally overseas, it has been difficult to keep track of progress on a countrywide basis.

Program acceptance has been substantial. Cooperative agreements with 45 of the 50 States and with 2 Territories have been signed. Ecological appraisals of problem habitats, prepared by most of these States, cover about 1/5 of the United States. Currently 25 States and Guam are actively rearing and/or testing out foreign species procured through the Foreign Game Introduction Program.

Considerable progress in securing birds sufficient to permit sound trial liberations has been made. Over the period covered by this report 16,145 wild-trapped birds have been delivered to States requesting them for trial release or for breeding stock on State game farms. From the breeders thus provided 78,217 individuals are reported to have been raised, over the past 4 years, to supplement existing releases of wild-trapped stock or to provide additional birds for fresh trials. The majority of these were pheasants.

It is now appropriate to review what is happening to the birds released and to look into the program of raising additional birds on State game farms. To further this objective, Program personnel, under the guidance of State biologists and farm foremen, have made repeated on-the-spot inspections of most of the areas or farms on which foreign species have been liberated or are being propagated. In addition, cooperating States were requested to fill out a questionnaire covering a brief summary of activities and results for the period 1960-1962. This analysis was condensed and issued as Progress Report Number 12. The present Report carries these operations through 1963. To facilitate comparison and preserve continuity most records of previous years operations are repeated in the present tabular presentation. Included also, for the record, are reports on four species, subspecies or crosses of foreign game birds with which various States have been experimenting on their own and for whom the parent stock was not secured under the State-Federal Foreign Game Introduction Program.

RELEASES AND RESULTS

Trial liberations of 16 species or subspecies and of 5 pheasant crosses are currently underway in 23 States and Guam. Twelve of these occupy farm and adjacent brush or waste lands. Ten of the twelve are pheasants. Six are potentially adaptable to range and dry or irrigated farmlands; three are woodland species. Areas in which these are being tried lie in the central, southern, southwestern and far western States.

Release areas were, by necessity, selected mostly by State biologists, largely from photographs and written descriptions of habitat, climate and other conditions existing within the native range of a species. Selections varied from completely suitable to unsuitable, so Program biologists are now attempting to evaluate each new area in advance.

The numbers of birds released on an area have varied from 11 to over 1000 birds a year. Follow-up releases of additional birds on the same area have been all too few, thus impairing the chances of successful establishment.

Although it is generally believed that wild-trapped birds liberated by the gentle-release method will wander less, the records here presented shed little light on this point. Indian sandgrouse, gray francolin, chukars and the ring-necked pheasant group are apt to wander widely following release; black francolin normally spread out slowly from the point of liberation.

When the Program was started some biologists expressed fear that foreign species, if successful, might adversely affect native game birds. State biologists have been alert to this possibility, but no evidence has been reported to date to substantiate this view.

In the current year the Nevada Commission liberated the Himalayan snowcock. No other new birds, or wild-trapped individuals of species already under trial, have been released. State game farms have been remarkably successful in producing most of the species recommended for trial, in numbers sufficient to continue releases where required. In 1963, 25 States liberated 23,958 farm raised individuals of 19 species, mostly to supplement releases previously undertaken.

Current Status of State Releases by Species

While, for most species under trial, it is still too early to evaluate results, some are evident. Iranian pheasants, black francolin, and gray francolin have definitely demonstrated an ability to survive, reproduce and increase substantially on a number of release areas. Conversely Indian sandgrouse have disappeared and Reeve's pheasants, though tried in substantial numbers in several States, are barely hanging on. Six other species are maintaining themselves in numbers sufficient to justify guarded optimism and two others have probably failed.

The coturnix quail, liberated in very large numbers between 1956 and 1961 by many States, apparently failed to take. It was not recommended for trial by the Foreign Game Introduction Program and is not considered further in this report.

The current status, by species, may be summarized as follows:

Black francolin - Apparently established in Louisiana and showing promise in South Carolina, Florida, New Mexico, Hawaii and Guam.

<u>Gray francolin</u> - Apparently established in Hawaii and showing promise in Guam, Nevada and possibly Texas.

<u>Bamboo partridge</u> - Only a few small liberations made to date. Results inconclusive but not particularly encouraging.

Red-legged partridge - Considerable evidence of survival in eastern Washington; results elsewhere inconclusive.

Turkish chukar - Increasing in several areas in California and possibly northwestern New Mexico; merged with Indian chukars in Utah and apparently failed to take elsewhere.

Barbary partridge - Marginal survival in California and Hawaii to date. Not introduced under the F.G.I.P.

Seesee partridge - Only two small liberations to date. No reproduction observed.

Indian sandgrouse - No recent reports of birds either in Nevada or Hawaii, the only two States in which they were introduced.

Red junglefowl - The first release in Oklahoma in 1962 scattered widely without observed reproduction. Small numbers liberated in four States in 1963.

Western Iranian pheasant - Highly successful in Virginia where pheasants have been reported from over 40 counties. On one Kentucky release area 57 broods reported in 1963. Survival and reproduction indicated in South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas. Decreasing in Missouri. Temperatures in the native range of the Iranian pheasant vary from 95°F in summer to 25°F in winter. These pheasants have been extensively crossed with northern ringnecks in captivity in hopes of securing a bird possessing good survival south of the ringneck range and north of the Gulf States where temperatures approximate those of the Iranian's native range.

Eastern Iranian pheasant - Good survival and reproduction noted in Missouri and Iowa but showing much less promise in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee than is the western Iranian subspecies.

Japanese Green pheasant - Maintaining fair to good abundance in eastern Virginia and reproducing in Tennessee. Results elsewhere inconclusive with some failure reported. This species successfully introduced into Hawaii some years ago.

Korean pheasant - Reproduction noted in Pennsylvania. All other releases made in 1963.

Afghan white-winged pheasant - Good reproduction in Oklahoma. In Missouri 66 broods reported on one liberation area.

Kalij pheasant - First release in 1963, in Virginia. One brood reported.

Reeve's pheasant - Maintaining itself in Hawaii. Disappeared in Arkansas. From large numbers released in Ohio and Kentucky only a few groups of birds are currently reported. The breeders from which this stock was raised were obtained from private game farms not connected with the F.G.I.P. Recently wild-trapped stock has been secured and is being successfully propagated.

Elliot's pheasant - Released, apparently without success in Ohio. Not introduced under the F.G.I.P.

Erkel's francolin - Maintaining small numbers in Hawaii. Releases made by private individuals in California are said to have failed. Not introduced under the F.G.I.P.

<u>Himalayan snowcock</u> - First released in Nevada in 1963. Not introduced under the F.G.I.P.

ADAPTABILITY OF SPECIES TO COVER TYPES AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

In considering releases and in planning future trials it might be helpful to list again for ready reference the predominant cover favored by various species in their native range and the principal regions of the United States to which they might be climatically adapted.

Predominant Cover Favored by Various Species

Cultivated lands	Woodlands	Dry, cultivated areas and grassy-weedy ranges
black francolin bamboo partridge Iranian pheasant Japanese green pheasant Korean pheasant	red junglefowl kalij pheasant Reeve's pheasant	gray francolin red-legged partridge Turkish chukar seesee partridge Afghan pheasant

Principal Areas of Climatic Adaptability of Various Species

Mid-Atlantic

Korean pheasant
Western Iranian pheasant crosses
Japanese green pheasant
White-crested kalij pheasant
Reeve's pheasant

Southeast

Black francolin
Bamboo partridge
Red junglefowl
Western Iranian pheasant
Japanese green pheasant
White-crested kalij pheasant

Midwest

Korean pheasant Iranian pheasant crosses Japanese green pheasant Reeve's pheasant

Rocky Mountains

Turkish chukar
Seesee partridge
Korean pheasant
Afghan white-winged pheasant
White-crested kalij pheasant
Reeve's pheasant

Southwest

Black francolin
Gray francolin
Red-legged partridge
Turkish chukar
Seesee partridge
Red junglefowl
Afghan white-winged pheasant
Eastern Iranian pheasant
White-crested kalij pheasant

Pacific

Black francolin
Bamboo partridge
Red-legged partridge
Turkish chukar
Seesee partridge
Red junglefowl
Korean pheasant
Afghan white-winged pheasant
Japanese green pheasant
White-crested kalij pheasant
Reeve's pheasant

PROPAGATION OF FOREIGN GAME BIRDS BY SPECIES

Many biologists believe that State game farms have outlived their usefulness. If so the current Program has returned to them their historical reason for existence. Without them it is probable that the successful acclimatization of the pheasant and the chukar would have been long-delayed.

Most foreign countries will not permit the exportation of native species in numbers needed to complete satisfactory trials in the United States. The only alternative is to rear thrifty birds, adequately conditioned for survival in the wild, in numbers sufficient to supplement these trials.

Realizing this, 25 States are now utilizing breeding stock secured through the Foreign Game Introduction Program to produce additional birds for trial release. Ten of these are now devoting their game rearing facilities exclusively to the production of foreign game species. The list includes two francolins, five partridges, seven pheasants and two kinds of sandgrouse. All except the last named are currently being raised in fair to substantial numbers on State farms. In fact, over the past four years 99,796 foreign game birds are reported as reared on the State game farms. Most of these are pheasants. Overall about three-quarters of the birds raised were from breeding stock provided by the F.G.I.P. In 1963, 23,939 individuals representing 15 species or subspecies were produced for trial release.

These farms can provide the birds required to complete the trials begun with wild-trapped stock. But unless vigorous individuals, well-conditioned for survival in the wild, are produced the farms also could seriously impede progress through the production of substandard stock. In some instances this is exactly what is happening. For this reason Program personnel have had to maintain frequent contacts with State biologists and with the men rearing the birds, to offer technical assistance and advice. This service has been well-accepted and is resulting in a substantial improvement both in the numbers of birds produced and in the quality of the stock available for trial.

Current Status of Attempts to Propagate Foreign Species

As in most other fields, communication is our biggest problem. Some States have been highly successful in breeding a given species, others have failed to rear more than a few birds, have been puzzled by their lack of success, and have not known where to turn for assistance. The reasons for these differences are ofttimes discernible if one compares practices and results State by State. Therefore, in addition to periodic service contacts with cooperating States by Program personnel, a record of breeding and rearing activities by species, States and years has been assembled. This shows at a glance, some of the propagation techniques being utilized and the degree of success achieved with each species. It also helps to pinpoint some of the probable areas or causes of failure which might be corrected with the proper technical assistance.

Progress by species, with particular reference to results obtained in 1963 may be summarized as follows:

Black Francolin - Thirteen game farms in 11 States reared 1025 birds in 1963. About half of these were produced by the Virginia game farm. The species is not difficult to propagate. Major problems are egg production and getting newly hatched chicks to start eating.

Gray Francolin - Five States raised 1082 birds. Three-quarters of these were reared on the Texas game farm, on which production was a remarkable 37 eggs per hen. Overall, 93 percent of the chicks hatched were reared.

<u>Bamboo Partridge</u> - Seven States produced 1263 birds. Low egg fertility continues to be the major problem with this species.

Red-legged Partridge - Among the 6 States that raised a total of 5223 birds, the production at the Washington, California, and Texas State game farms was outstanding. The red-legged partridge from France is easy to propagate. Little progress has been made in securing satisfactory egg production from the Spanish subspecies.

Seesee Partridge - There was no record of this species being raised in captivity until Oklahoma succeeded in 1960. In 1963, this State and Utah produced 107 birds. Egg fertility was fairly good; chick survival excellent. Egg production has been low but is improving.

Turkish Chukar Partridge - Large numbers of this species have been reared by New Mexico since 1959. In 1963, 2 States raised 1693 birds.

Greek Chukar Partridge - From wild stock, recently secured, California reared 183 individuals.

Barbary Partridge - California, the only State working with this species, produced 1254 birds in 1963. The record indicates that no particular problems were encountered. Brood stock was secured from private game farms.

Common Indian and Imperial Sandgrouse - Utah has been experimenting with a few of each species since 1961. Only one egg has been produced to date.

Red Junglefowl - In an attempt to locate a woodland species potentially adaptable to the Southeast, 9 States, currently working with this species, reared 1416 birds. Junglefowl seemingly adapt well to captivity and are easy to propagate in numbers.

Western Iranian Pheasant - Both this and the eastern Iranian pheasant reproduce well in captivity. When crossed with the northern ringneck, production is markedly increased. This year 6 States reared 1960 pure strain birds and 4602 crosses. No special techniques are required.

<u>Eastern Iranian Pheasant</u> - The fact that this subspecies is somewhat easier to propagate than is its western relative has encouraged its rearing by many States. In the current year 4 States produced 2512 pure strain birds; 6 raised 2667 individuals that were crossed with the northern ringneck.

Japanese Green Pheasant - This subspecies adapts itself very well to propagation in captivity. No problems were reported by 5 States in producing 2619 birds this year. That it crosses easily with the northern ringneck in captivity was demonstrated by the production of 1236 such hybrids by Tennessee in 1963. They also found evidence that this subspecies may breed 2 to 3 weeks later in captivity than does the ringneck.

Korean Ringneck Pheasant - First produced in fair numbers in Missouri and Pennsylvania in 1962. Four northern States reared 3522 birds this year thus providing numbers adequate for more substantial trials in 1963. No difficulty in propagation indicated.

Afghan White-winged Pheasant - After a slow start this species is now responding well to game farm propagation. Four States produced 3254 birds in 1963 with New Mexico far in the lead.

<u>Kalij Pheasant</u> - Three States have found this species relatively productive in captivity. In 1963, from a small breeding stock 382 individuals were reared.

Reeve's Pheasant - Many States have demonstrated the possibility of rearing large numbers of this species from breeding stock that have endured many generations in captivity. The survival of such birds in the wild has been so poor that game farm production has been decreased materially with but 3 States producing 1911 birds this year. Problems associated with breeding wild-trapped birds, secured in France are being gradually resolved by Tennessee and Missouri, with the production of 115 birds in 1963.

Reviewing this record it is evident that State game farms are capable of producing many foreign species in quantities required to permit adequate tests of their adaptability to game habitats in the United States. In terms of quality and survival potential following release, there is great variation among the birds reared on State game farms. While hand-reared birds are not considered to be the equal of wild-trapped individuals for test purposes, it is entirely possible to produce reasonably suitable stock in captivity. Encouraging progress in this project can be reported.

A more detailed record of propagation techniques and results by species and States for 1960-1963 is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Black	Alabama	1960	109	wild	direct	November	Autauga County	Poor
francolin		1962	138	11	11	February	Henry County	Not reported
(Francolinus		1962	65	farm	11	March	11 11	Not reported
francolinus asiae)		1963	91	†1	11	May,Sept.	Limestone County	Few seen
	Arkansas	1960	140	wild	gent1e	Spring	Wattensaw G.M.A.	One brood reported. Few birds seen
		1960	86	ti	11	11	Camp Robinson	No birds reported after Feb. 1961. Dispersed up to 7 miles.
		1963	66	farm	direct	April	Big Lake Area	Dispersed. No broods reported.
		1963	28	11	11	11	Wattensaw G.M.A.	Dispersed. No broods reported.
	Florida	1961	40	wild	direct	June	Avon Park G.M.A.	Many birds and 1 brood seen.
		1962	70	11	111	February	Avon Park G.M.A.	Many birds seen; 3 broods of 6 to 8 chicks each reported.
								One nest destroyed by fire.
		1962	70	11	"	February	Belle Glade	Good survival; 3 mile dispersal.
		1963	0	-	-	-		Birds and broods reported on both areas.
	Guam	1961	171	11	11	April	Naval Magazine	Three observed May 1962.
		1961	11	21	gent1e	May	Mangilao	Last seen March 1962.
		1963	0					Reproduction observed; birds frequently seen within few miles of release site.
	Hawaii	1960	257	wild	gentle	Feb_Sept.	Four islands	Surviving on 4 islands, doubtful
		1962	491	11	11	Jan-Apr.	Three islands	on 1. Thirty individuals seen or heard calling on Molokai. For details see FGIP Report #12.
		1963	0					Birds seen on all islands except Lanai, though nowhere are they abundant.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Black francolin	Kentucky	1961	80	wild	direct	June	Henderson County	Seven broods seen in 1961. Dispersed up to 11 miles.
(cont'd.)		1962 1963	181 50	farm	11	May October	Henderson County	Two nests and 15 broods seen. Five broods recorded, totaling 18 chicks. Population declining prio to release of pen-reared birds in fall of 1963.
	Louisiana	1961	152	31	gent1e	Mar-Apr	Moorehouse Parish	Many birds and five nests reported One bird killed 25 miles away.
		1961	110	11	11	Mar-Apr	Gum Cove Area	Many birds and two broods reported Spread four miles.
			Moorehouse Parish	Many birds and five nests located. Ten unbanded males seen. Reproduction good. Calling frequently except Sept.through Feb.				
		1962	201	Ħ	tī	February	Gum Cove Area	Many birds seen and heard. Some without bands.
		1963	0				Both Areas	Number increasing, optimistic of establishment. Birds reported 25 miles from original release sin
	Nevada	1960 1961	235 50	†1 ††	direct "	Spring "	Moapa-Virgin Valley	Birds and broods reported. Four broods observed. Birds holding their own.
		1962	185	11	11	n	11 11 11	Many adults calling. Breeding
		1962	92	11	11	11	Mason Valley	indicated. Broods secretive and difficult to observe.
		1963	0					Reproduction not apparent but steady number of birds still being seen and heard.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of R e- lease	Area	Results to Date
Black francolin	New Mexico	1962	262	farm	direct	May	Redrock, Grant County	One brood reported. Dispersion up to 5 miles
(cont'd.)		1962	188	11	ŧ1	11	Deming, Luna County	Pairing occurred soon after release. One brood seen. Spread up to 7 miles.
		1963	0					Encouraging results with fair reproduction observed.
	Oklahoma	1960	220	wild	direct	Apri1	Blane and Grady Counties	Reproduction. Birds found in tamerack, willow, sunflower and Johnson grass.
		1961	662	11	11	Mar-Apr	11 11	Reproduction
		1962	292	11	11	February	Kingfisher,Blane and Grady Co.	Excellent survival. No repro- duction noted. See FGIP progres report #12 for details
		1963	0					Few birds seen in area check-ups.
	South Carolina	1960	92	**	11	August	Belmont G.M.A.	One 2 to 3 weeks old brood seen in November
	042 0 4 4 4 4	1960	30	11-	11	April	York County Prison farm	Some still present in 1962.
		1960	88	11	11	August	Santee-Cooper G.M.A.	Reproduction noted.
		1961	52	,11	ŧı	April	Belmont G.M.A.	Birds and broods still present in fall 1962.
		1961	52	11	11	Apri1	Santee-Cooper G.M.A.	Birds frequently heard. About 25 to 30 young observed summer of 1962.
		1962	100	n	11	May	Hester farm	Reproduction noted.
		1963	0	-	-	,	-	Broods and adults reported at Santee-Cooper, York and Hester Farm. None seen nor heard at Belmont.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Black franc o lin	Tenne ss ee	1963	76	farm	gentle	October	Dyer County	Too early to tell
	Virginia	1960	48	wild	11	May	Hog Island G.M.A.	Disappeared. One bird reported about 25 miles away in 1962.
		1962 1963	33 307	farm "	" direct	June Apr.Aug., Sept.	Cumberland forest Cumberland and Lancaster Cos.	Too recent for comment. Not known
Gray								
francolin (Francolinus	Guam	1961	145	wild	11	May	N.W.field area	Three broods observed June and July 1962
pondicerianus		1961	30	- 11	11	11	Anderson AFB	Not reported.
interpositus		1961	13	11	*1	11	Dept.of Agri- culture area, Mangilao	One brood seen July 1962
		1963	0	-	-	-	-	Reproduction observed. Two broods, 5 and 6 young, and 3 one-third grown young netted with doves June 12 at N.W.Field; one, similar-sized, May 3 at Mangilao. Birds frequently seen within few miles of release site
	Hawaii	1960	66	wild	gent1e	December	Maui	Reproducing on Hawaii and Maui.
		1960	66	11	f1	11	Lanai	Seem to be established on Lanai.
		1961	115	11	Ħ	May	Hawaii	Pairing noted January through
		1961	127	11	11	May-Dec.	Maui	May except on Lanai where rearing
		1961	100	11	11	May	Lanai	of young was observed through
		1961	100	11	11	11	Kauai	September. Maximum brood size
		1962	197	11	**	Feb-Mar.	Hawaii	noted was 8. Most birds have re-
		1962	239	11	†1 ••	Jan-May	Maui	mained in release area but one
		1962	259	!!		Jan-Mar.	Lanai	pair noted 14 miles from point or release. Birds found commonly in
•		1962	160	11	11	Mar-May	Molokai	three different vegetative zones
		1962	275			Mar-Apr	Kauai	three different vegetative 20mcs

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Gray francolin (cont'd.)	Hawaii (cont'd.)	1963	0				Notes and	Adults and broods reported from all islands except Kauai. Lanai continues most encouraging with average brood size 8.3 young and expansion of range continues Generally, this species continue to be the most promising import in the State
	Nevada	1959 - 196 0	1325	wild	direct	winter,	Moapa-Virgin Valley	Nine broods noted 1960-1961. Dispersed several miles.
		1960- 1961	421	11	11	winter, spring	Pahranagat Valley	Seven broods confirmed.
		1959 - 1961	250	11	н		Mason Valley	Several broods observed. Birds survived -14°F in winter 1960-61
		1961- 1962	262	11	II		Mason Valley	Reproduction continuing in 1962 sometimes within 2 months of release.
		1963	0	-	-	-		Continued reproduction noted in Moapa and Mason Valleys. Population appears to be declining in Paharangat Valley, possibly due to lack of diversified agriculture and particularly a lack of cereal crops.
	New Mexico	1962	139	11	11	May	Cliff,Grant County	Two broods reported. Birds seen feeding on greens.
		1962	199	71	11	Ħ	Deming, Luna County	Several broods observed in July and August. Spread up to 8 miles
		1963	0	-	-	-	-	Scant reproduction noted.

'n

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960 - 1963 (continued)

1960 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 210	Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
1962 481	Gray francolin (cont'd.)	Oklahoma	1960	210	wild	direct "	April	Greer County Greer County	Found mainly in mesquite, shin-oak, sand plum and skunkbush cover. Ten broods reported with from 6
Texas 1959 270			1962	481	=	=	E	Harmon County Greer County Harmon County	to 14 chicks Heavy hail and rain in June destroved two nests.
Texas 1959 270			1963	0					A few birds seen without leg bands. Dispersion now extends up to 50 miles.
1963 683 farm May,July, McCulloch County September 1962 26 farm direct Pebruary Green County 1963 32		Texas	1959	270	=	=	=	McCulloch County	Moved from range towards farmlands. Broods reported.
Alabama 1962 26 farm direct February Green County 1963 32			1963	683	farm	, E	May, July, September	McCulloch County	Good survival. 6 broods observed. Dispersion up to 6 miles.
1963 32	Bamboo	Alabama	1962	26	farm	direct	February		Excellent survival. Some breeding
Arkansas 1962 50 " " April Wattensaw Area 1963 70 " " " Big Lake Area 1959 140 wild " spring Maui	partridge (Bambusicola thoracica		1963	32	E =	= =	April August		Some seen. No broods reported.
120 " " Big Lake Area 1959 140 wild " spring Maui 1963 0	thoracica	_1	1962 1963	20	= =	= =		Wattensaw Area	One brood reported. Birds seen and heard until mid-
1959 140 wild " spring Maui 1963 0				120	=	2	E	Big Lake Area	Dispersed, No broods seen,
. 0		Hawaii	1959	140	wild	=	spring	Mauí	One brood located 1960. Dispersed 1½ miles by 1961. Preferred
			1963	0					A maximum of 4 birds heard calling.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Bamboo partridge (cont'd.)	Missouri	1961 1961	37 69	farm	direct	March "	Scott County New Madrid	Disappeared Disappeared
(000 0.)	Oregon	1962 1963	30 0	11	81	Jul y	Broadbent Area Coos County	No report to date. Landowner reports occasional sightings in release area.
	Tennessee	1963	200	Ħ	gent1e	October	Gibson County	Too early to tell.
Spanish red-legged	Colorado	1961	23	11	11	Apri1	Masonville	Disappeared.
partridge (Alectoris rufa hispar	nica)	1963	0					Occasionally ranchers report seeing 1 or 2 birds. No reproduction noted.
French red-legged	California	1963	342	11	11	February	Pomponia Canyon, San Mateo Co.	6 broods observed by residents of the area.
partridge (Alectoris	0klahoma	1961	98	11	direct	October	Kiowa County	Excellent survival. No broods found.
rufa rufa)		1962	196	n	11	March	11	Dispersion 3 miles.
		1963	50	11	11	11		Few observations. One brood reported, but not confirmed.
	Texas	1961	304	11	ti	Apr-June	Lamar County	Birds tame. Several broods reported.
		1962	400	11	**	March	11 11	2 to 3 broods reported. Dispersion 10 miles.
		1963	0				11 11	1 brood of 6 seen.
		1903	244	11	11	May	Lavaca County	Good survival. 3 broods observe
			301	11	11	July	11 11	
			260	11	87	August	11 11	
			31	11	8.5		Fayette County	Dispersion up to 4 miles.

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
French red-legged partridge (cont'd.)	Washington	1961 1962	809 2295	farm "	direct "		Three Counties Twelve Counties	Birds and few broods seen. Birds and broods seen in 3 counties. Many birds reported from Yakima Co. See FGIP report #12 for details.
-		1963	280 280 560 80 260 371 500 816	11 11 11 11 11 11 11	11 11 11 11 11 11	June Apr-June " April	Adams County Challam County Clark County Columbia County Island County San Juan County Walla Walla County Yakima County	These releases all follow-up plants on original release sites Several broods observed in spring, but too early to make a definite prediction Eastern Washington looks better than Western Washington
Turkish chukar partridge (Alectoris graeca cypriotis or kurdistanica	California	1960	200 240 (N 200 244 200 240 200 240 423	" I.Mex.stock " " " " " " " "	gentle) " " " " " " " "	January March January March January March January March January	Camp Pendleton, San Diego County Kenedy Tables, Madera County Little Rock Canyon Los Angeles Co. San Ardo, Monterey County Montague, Siskiyou	Few observations made of Camp Pendleton or Kenedy Tables releases and contact lost 3 mos following each release in Little Rock Canyon. Ranchers occasionally hear and see birds at Kenedy Tables; hunters and fishermen at Little Co. Rock Canyon.
		1961	100 100 100	11	11 11	January "	Camp Pendleton, San Diego County Kenedy Tables, Madera County Little Rock Canyon,	
			100 100	11	11 11	u March	Los Angeles Co. San Ardo, Monterey Montague, Siskiyou	Co.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Turkish chukar	California (cont'd.)	1962	125 (N.	farm Mex.stoc	gentle k)	January	Camp Pendleton, San Diego County	
partridge (cont'd.)	(00.10 0.)		120	11	11	\$T	Kenedy Tables, Madera County	·
			120	11	11	11	Little Rock Canyon, Los Angeles County	
			130	11	11	11	San Ardo, Monterey County	
			125	*1	11	March	Montague, Siskiyou County	
		1963	299	71	n	January	San Ardo, Monterey County	Carry over from all releases seen at San Ardo and at Montagu
			294	11	11	March	Montague, Siskiyou County	in 1963. Broods observed each year on both areas. A small po
			150	11	11	January	Gilroy, Santa Clara County	ulation is becoming establishe on San Ardo; the Montague area
			400	Ħ	11	11	Upper Panoche Creek, San Benito County	shows promise. At Gilroy birds were seen in August, one brood
			400	††	11	11	Freeborn Mountain San Louis Obispo County	was reported. Broods have been reported at Upper Panoche and at Wilbur Springs, none on
			350	11	11	February	Wilbur Springs, Coluse County	Freeborn Mountain where the birds are well scattered. More releases are planned for Upper Panoche, Freeborn Mountain and Wilbur Springs.

Species	State	Year	Numbe Re- lease	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Turkish chukar partridge (cont'd,)	Hawaii	1961	64 72 72 48 48	farm (New Mexico " "	gentle) " " "	August	Maui Lanai Molokai Oahu Kauai	Broods noted in May to July on several areas. Moved into low-land dry canyons. Birds dispersed rapidly.
		1963	0					No reports received.
	New Mexico	1960 1961 1962	1792 4338 5232	farm "	direct	All Seasons	Throughout most of State in apparently suitable cover.	Broods reported in some areas but no substantial reproduction recorded. See FGIP report #12 for details
		1963	200	11	11	March	Rio Grande Canyon Taos County LaPlata and Animas	Fair reproduction, results encouraging
			650 110	n	n	October	Valleys, San Juan Co. Rocky Arroyo, Eddy County	"
Barbary partridge	California	1958	152	11	11	January	Yokohl Valley, Tulare County	Very few sightings by Department personnel or residents of the
(Alectoris		1959	131	11	11	11		area. No reproduction
barbara)		1959	135	11	n	11	Academy, Fresno Co.	
		1960	174		11	February	Yokohl Valley, Tulare County	
			200	tt	11	11	Academy, Fresno Co.	
			200	11	11	November	11 11	
			200	81	11	11	Copperopolis, Calaveras County	

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Barbary partridge (cont'd.)	California (cont'd.)	1962	570	farm	direct	January	190 each to Lan- caster, Los Angeles Co., Winchester, Riverside Co.; San Felipe Valley, San Diego County	All birds lost sight of within 3-6 months following release. Releases discontinued in 1963 because of drought conditions.
			194	91	*1	-		Few birds seen in Topo Valley a year following release.
			200	11	11	January	Copperopolis, Calaveras County	Birds disappeared from Copper- opolis a month after release.
		1963	350	11	11	-	Topo Valley,Monterey	Thirty birds were reported 20 miles from the release site
			300	11	It	February	Copperopolis, Calaveras County	following the 1963 release.
			227	11	11	11	San Benito River, San Benito County	First brood of this species observed by Department personnel at San Benito River
	Hawaii	1960	64	11	11	July	Maui	No broods seen but reports
	1241142	2700	77	11	11	Jan-July	Lanai	of coveys and pairs on Maui,
			68	Ħ	ŧr	July	Molokai	Lanai, Molokai indicate some, possibly marginal,
		1961	112	"	II	Feb-Oct	Maui	survival.
Seesee partridge	0klahoma	1962	24	11	f1	March	Kiowa County	Pairs seem regularly during June but no broods reported.
(Ammoperdix grisgeogular	ris)	1963	41	***	11	11	11 11	No records of reproduction. No mortality reports. Dispersa up to 1½ miles from release site

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Common	Hawaii	1961	140	wild	gent1e	March	Hawaii	Pohakuloa (Hawaii 1962) release
Indian		1961	137	11	11	11	Molokai	most successful to date
sandgrouse		1961	118	11	11	11	Kauai	Dispersion 15 miles. Kauai and
(Pterocles		1962	401	11	n	Mar-May	Hawaii	Molokai results doubtful.
exustus hindustan)		1963	0	-	-	-	-	No reports. It appears doubt- ful that species will establish,
	Nevada	1960	400	11	direct		Pahranagat Valley	Moved southward following cold October rains.
		1961	1048	***	11	11	Moapa and Virgin Valley	Most birds left area by Jan.1962. Dispersion rapid. Few birds overwintered on area.
		196 1	600	11	11	ti	Pahrump Valley	Two banded birds recovered 800 miles south at Navajoa, Sonora, Mexico.
		1963	0					No birds reported.
Red Junglefowl	Alabama	1962	23	farm	11	March	Baldwin County	Surplus males. Birds tame.
(Gallus		1963	17	11	11	Apri1	Greene County	Some being seen.
gallus murghi)		2,00	38	11	11	August	ii ii	<u> </u>
mar 5/	Georgia	1963	57	n	11	Sept.	Decatur County	Too soon to tell.
	2001 81-	2,00	48	11	***	11	Clark Hill G.M.A.	Too soon to tell.
	Florida (EAB)	1963	92	11	11	Oct-Dec	Eglin A.F. Base	Too soon to tell.
	0klahoma	1961	20	11	11	Sept.	Stringtown G.M.A.	Good survival. Little dispersion.
		1962	28	11	"	February	Stringtown G.M.A.	Very wary. Difficult to locate. Only 8 females in all liberated. One nest broken up.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Red Junglefowl	Oklahoma (cont'd.)	1963	50	farm	direct	February	Pear Creek, McCurtain Co.	Mortality appeared high immediately after release
(cont'd.)	, ,		165	11	11	Ħ	Little River McCurtain Co.	Birds moved into thick black- jack post oak type. No reports
			57	11	п	Mar-June	Cookson Refuge, Blackberry Is- land at Grand Lake	of broods. Birds wild and difficult to observe.
Western	Florida	1962	85	11	gent1e	February	Raiford, Union Co.	Four flocks; three mile movement.
Iranian pheasant		1963	0	-	_	_		Birds still seen in area.
(pure strain) (Phasianus	Kentucky	1962	18	11	direct	Apri1	Henderson County	Mixed with western Iranian- ringneck crosses on same area.
colchicus talischensis)		1963	276	11	ŧI	Apr-Oct.	11 11	Results very encouraging.
	0klahoma	1962	147	11	11	March	Arkansas River Valley	Breeding signs observed.
			164	11	71	March	Ft.Gibson G.M.A.	Breeding signs observed.
	Virginia	1961	296	11	gent1e	Apr-Oct.	New Kent County	Favorable. Reproduction evident
	,	1962	67	11	11	April	New Kent County	and a good number of birds seen.
		1963	458	11	direct	Apr-Sept.	King William Co.	Favorable reports on reproduction
Western	Alabama	1960	35	Ħ	£1	November	Limestone County	Good.
Iranian		1961	42	11	. 11	January	11 H	Good.
ringne c k		1962	37	Ħ	11	11	11 11	Good.
cross		1963	532	11	"	Apr,July, Aug,Sept	11 11	Good. Birds seen consistently.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Sour	ce	Direct or Gentle Release	Month or Re- lease	Area	1	Results to Date
Western	Arkansas	1962	44	faı	rm	direct	March	-		Two broods seen on Rainey
Iranian			44	1	11	11	11	-		Brakes area; four pair adults
ringneck cross (cont'd.)			100	t	1	11	21	-		noted on Wattensaw area.
		1963	24	ı	1	11	Mar, Aug	Brandywine	Island	Some adults, no young seen.
			48	r	1	11	11 11	Mariana		One brood seen.
			48		П	11	ff F1	Wattensaw	G.M.A.	Adults and 3 broods observed.
			76	•	1	11	FF 11	Rainey Bra	kes G.M.A.	Nine young seen Aug. 1963.
	Florida	1960	40	farm	(Va.)	gentle	February	Experiment Grassland		Disappeared.
		1961	14	11	11	11	***	11 11	II	Disappeared.
			25	11	11	ti	11	Jim Woodru	ff G.M.A.	Good survival. Some reproduction
		1962	85	11	f 1	tt	11	Jim Woodru	iff G.M.A.	Two broods of seven and eight observed. Dispersion 8 miles.
		1963	-							Birds still seen on area, reproduction.
	Georgia	1963	212	T1	п	direct	Sept.	SW Gordon	County	Too soon to tell.
	Iowa	1962	155	fa	rm	11	Apr,July, Oct.	Henry Cou	inty	Intermixed with ringnecks and Eastern Iranian, pure and cross stocked the same time.
		1963	. 0							Many broods sighted from these releases.
	Kentucky	1961	258	,	1	**	summer	Henderson	County	Dispersed up to 4 miles.
	xon c cony	1962	432	1	11	11	Apr-Oct.	11	11	Two nests, 36 broods reported. Dispersal up to 19 miles.
		1963	593		n	11	October	**	n	Results currently encouraging. 57 broods recorded during 196 Expanding release area in this county.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Western Iranian ringneck	Missouri	1959 1961	884	farm	gentle	Sept-Nov Feb-Apr	. Chillicothe	11 broods reported in 1959. 46 broods reported in 1960. 34 broods reported in 1961.
cross (cont'd.)		1962 1963	0					16 broods reported in 1962. Crowing cock indices substan- tiate this trend.
	South Carolina	1961	154	farm(Va)	direct	Apr-Dec	Eutaw Springs	Many birds and seven to eight broods reported summer 1961. Less birds and broods 1962.
		1962 1963	47 ± 123	11 11	#1 11	summer Mar-Oct	York County Eutaw Springs	Not reported. Broods and adults reported.
	Tennessee	1961 1962	573 648 961 694	farm "	11 11 11	Aug-Oct	Henry County Lauderdale Co. Sequatchie Co. Henry County	Slight year to year decrease. Broods seen on all areas. Spring crowing counts taken.
		1963	1667	"	11	Aug-Sept		Broods seen on all areas; Sequatchie Co. reports en- couraging results; crowing count and flush count surveys continued; follow-up of re- leases not completed on all areas.
	Virginia	1959 1960 1961	1972 1633 1240	11 F1 11	either direct either	Apr-Oct	Charles City, Surry, Prince George, Rich- mond, Campbell, Cos.	Birds established and building
		1961 196 2	302	11	erther.	April	menta 9 comp 2 2 2 3 00 8 1	1963-Overpopulation of pheasants on several release areas.
		1963	. 490	n	direct	Apr-Aug	Campbell and Greensville Cos.	Very favorable early results. Good reproduction noted.

24

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Eastern Iranian	Iowa	1962 1963	45 0	farm	direct	Apr-July	Henry County	Intermixed with other strains. Many broods seen in 1963.
pheasant								
(pure strain)	Kentucky	1962	20	11	"	11 11	Christian County	Crosses also released on this
(Phasianus			120	11	III	October	.91 11 11 11	area.
colchicus persicus)		1963	191	11	11		11 11	Few birds reported.
	Maryland	1962	41	11	fi	March	Wicomico County	Birds and reproduction noted.
	Missouri	1960	83	11	gentle	11	Rich Hill	Three broods reported in 1961.
	Masouri	1962	51	11	11	Mar-Apr	Rich Hill	Too early to determine results 11 broods in 1962. Crowing count indices low.
		1963	132	н	11	11 11	Rich Hill	Five broods reported in 1963; crowing cock index showed substantial increase.
	Virginia	1961	534	11	11	Apr-Sept	Orange County	Good numbers of birds observed
	ATTERIITA	1962	458	TI	either	April	11 11	Reproduction excellent.
		1963	882	11	direct		Cumberland County	Evidence of reproduction.
Eastern	Arkansas	1961	76	farm (Mo.)		Apri1	Rainey Brakes	Birds dispersed but several
Iranian			12	11 11	11	11	Marianna	broods reported.
ringneck			12	11 11	11	**	Wattensaw G.M.A.	Two broods reported but no birds seen after Oct. 1961.
	Iowa	1962	90	farm	11	Sept.	Henry County	Too early to tell.
	Iowa	1963	110	11	11	Jun ~O ct	n n	Intermixed with other strains released at same time. Many broods seen.

State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Kentucky	1961	104	farm	direct	summer	Christian County	Dispersed.
	1962	300	ti	11	Apr-Oct	н	One nest, 10 broods reported. Dispersed up to 12 miles.
	1963	296	11	n	Sept-Nov	11 11	Eight broods, 1 nest recorded. Not optimistic
Maryland	1961	9	11	11	March	Girdletree County	Poor.
			11	11	11	•	Good.
			98	11	Sept.	Harford County	Surplus cocks only.
			11	F1	_	Cecil County	Surplus cocks.
			11	11	October	_	Surplus cocks.
	1962		11	11	March		Good.
	_,		11	91	11	Somerset County	Good.
			11	11	71	Dorchester County	Good.
			11	TT .	11	Wicomico County	Good.
	1963	253	11	gentle	11	5 Counties, lower Eastern Shore	Poor.
Missouri	1959-	1633	11	11	fall	Centralia	29 broods reported in 1960.
14,000	1961	2000	Ħ	11	Feb-Apr	11	45 broods reported in 1961. 49 broods reported in 1962.
	1963	0					26 broods reported in 1963. Crowing cock indices substantiate this trend.
0klahoma	1963	73	11	direct	February		
	Kentucky Maryland Missouri	Kentucky 1961 1962 1963 Maryland 1961 1962 1963 Missouri 1959- 1961 1963	Rentucky	Rentucky	Release Rele	Leased Release Lease Lease Release Lease Release R	Release Lease Lease Release Re

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Eastern Iranian ringneck cross	Tennessee		5393	farm	direct	Sept-Nov	Monroe, Cumberland, Benton, Roane, Cheatham, Coffee, Counties	Broods observed on all areas. Results encouraging in Monroe, Cheatham and Coffee Counties
(cont ¹ d.)	1961	5785	ţı	11	Aug-Oct	Monroe, Benton, Roane Cheatham, Coffee, Meigs and Grainger	Same as above.	
		1962	894 1899 1144	11 11 11	81 81 81	11 11 11 11 11 11	Lawrence County Greene County Meigs County	Too early to determine. Too early to determine. Too early to determine.
		1963	535	11	n	Aug-Sept	Lawrence County	Scattered broods reported from all areas; best reproduction in Meigs Co.; slight to steady decrease in population apparent on all areas.
	Virginia	1959 1960 1961	1310 999 1287	n n	either direct either	Oct-Apr	Halifax, Campbell, Charlotte, King, George, Fluvanna,	Low reproduction and general decline in population.
		1962	514	**	11	April	Nelson and Cumber- land Counties	
		1963	927	tı	direct	Apr-Aug, Sept.	Page County	Some reports on reproduction. Not outstanding. Group discontinued after this season.
Eastern, Western	Ohio	1960	936	II	11	Oct-Mar	S.E., S. and S.W. Ohio	Some reproduction but no evidence of establishment.
Iranian		1961	849	11	11	July-Nov	S.W. Ohio	
ringneck		1962	478	11	11	November	S.E., S. Ohio	
cross	Virginia	1959	333	11	31	October	Camp Pickett	Not known.
	ATTRICE	1960	137	11	F1	11	Cumberland County	Not known.
		1962	47	11	11	11	11 11	Not known.
		1963	0		•			Result of releases not known.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Japanese green pheasant	Alabama	1962 1963	34 0	farm	direct	January	Autauga County	Too early to tell. No birds reported.
(pure strain (Phasianus) Georgia	1963	238	farm(Va.)	ti	Sept.	NE Gordon Co.	Too early to tell.
colchicus robustipes	•	1963	77	farm	11	October	Neogo	Too early to determine.
	Ohio	1960	200	31	11	November	SE and S Ohio	No evidence of survival.
	Tennessee	1962	860	11	n	Aug-Oct	Jefferson County	Too early to determine.
		1963	965	11	11	Sept.	Dyer County, Jefferson County	Reproduction believed fair; follow-up releases not completed
	Virginia	1960	204	11	either	October	Accomac-North-	Encouraging. Many adults and
		1961	621	11	F1	Apr-Oct.	ampton Counties	young observwd.
		1962	301	71	11	April	Northampton County	
		1963	1129	11	direct	Apr-Aug- Sept.	Northumberland and Nansemond County	Mostly fall '63 releases. Reports from earlier releases favorable.
Japanese	Tennessee	1962	1349	11	11	Aug-Oct.	Henderson County	Too early to tell.
green ringneck cross	2011.	1963	1236	11	11	Aug-Sept.	11 11	Reproduction believed good to fair.
Korean	Missouri	1962	305	11	gentle	spring	Bernie (Bootheel)	66 broods reported in 1963.
ringneck		1963	0					Crowing index high.
	Pennsy1vania	1962	234	11	**	March	Ray's Cove, Bedford County	Surplus game farm stock, 3/4 males. 10 males shot in open season.
colchicus karpowi)		1963	546	11	11	ři .	Bedford, Erie and Crawford Counties	Some reproduction noted.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

			-					
Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Afghan white-	New Mexico	1961	18	farm	gentle	February	Washington Ranch, Eddy County	Surplus males only.
winged			59	11	11	November	San Juan County	Surplus males only.
pheasant (Phasianus colchicus		1963	400	91	T†	March	Red Rock, Gila Valley Grant County	
bianchii)	0klahoma	1963	16	11	11	February	North Fork of Red River, Greer County	No reproduction recorded. Survival good with no known losses. Dispersion about 5 miles.
	Nevada	1963	48	11	11	April	Virgin Valley	No broods sighted yet. Complete dispersal from release area.
Afghan	Oklahoma	1961	200	11	п	Sept.	Grant County	Winter survival good.
white-			200	57	11	Ī1	Canton Lake	Not known.
winged			200	11	11	11	Dewey County	Not known.
pheasant ringneck		1962	425	it .	II	February	Grant County	Two broods reported. Dispersion 12 miles.
cross			446	**	11	n	Canton Lake	Winter survival good, 2 broods noted. Dispersion 25 miles.
			235	11	H	11	Dewey County	Survival good. One brood seen.
		1963	340	11	11	11	Salt Fork River	Reproduction and survival good
		1,00	450	11	11	11	Grant County	as compared to fair in past.
			375	11	11		Dewey, Custer, Roger Mills Cos. Canton Lake	Mortality low. Dispersion 10-15 miles in some cases. Cross consisted of 1/4 ringneck 3/4 white-winged pheasant bloom
Kalij pheasant (Lophura leuc	Virginia	1963	138	11	both	April	Giles County	Not known. Some birds have been seen and one brood reported.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

The following species have been introduced by States, cooperating with the Bureau's Foreign Game Introduction Program, with some or no Federal assistance.

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source		Direct or Gentle Release	of	nth Re- ase	Area	Results to Date
Reeves pheasant (Syrmaticus reevesi)	Arkansas	1959 1960 1963	100 147 0	f	arm "	direct		-	Black Mountain	Two broods reported in 1960. Birds dispersed. No birds reported.
	Hawaii	1961	80 153 121 194	farm	(Cal.) " " "	gentle	Sept	Nov.	Maui Lanai Oahu Kauai	Kauai and Hawaii release hold- ing their own; others doubtfu Broods observed on Kauai and Hawaii. Unbanded adults seen on Hawaii and Molokai.
		1963	0							Species holding its own on several of the release areas; but is nowhere indicating establishment. Small broods were reported from Molokai and Oahu; adults from the original releases were seen, in excellent condition on Hawaii and Kauai.
	Iowa	1963	132	f	arm	11	Jan,	June	Stephens State Forest,S.C. Iowa	The January releases were sighted throughout the winter Many of the June releases are seen regularly.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source l	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re~ lease	Area	Results to Date
Reeves pheasant (cont'd.)	Kentucky	1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	765 2301 994 2623 938	farm(1)	direct either direct "	fall " summer	Two areas Seven areas Three areas Five areas Three areas	Only 3 broods reported through 1961. Birds generally tame. For detailed report see FGIP Report #12. Results not encouraging. No additional releases scheduled.
	Ohio	1958- 1961 1963	21,952	"(1)	either	June-Oct.	Southeastern Ohio	Some reproduction but little evidence of establishment.
	Virginia	1960 1961 1962 Disco	106 12 101 ntinued	farm(1)	direct	October April	Cumberland Forest Cumberland Forest Philpot Reservoir	Not known. Not known. Not known. Apparently a failure.
Reeves Ohio ringneck cross	Ohio	1960 1961	260 950	11 11	11	Oct-Nov	S.E. and S. Ohio	No evidence of establishment.
Elliot's pheasant (Syrmaticus ellioti)	Ohio	1960 1961	300 950	n H	11	November	S. Ohio S. Ohio	No evidence of survival.

⁽¹⁾ Brood stock was the best obtainable from breeders in the United States but in captivity for many years. Wild-trapped Reeves breeders secured in France by the Foreign Came Introduction Program seldom used because of the time required to develop a strain that would reproduce well in captivity.

Table 1. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Releases and Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number Re- leased	Source	Direct or Gentle Release	Month of Re- lease	Area	Results to Date
Erkel [†] s francolin	Hawaii	1960	353	farm (Cal) gentle	spring to	Seven islands	Holding their own on most islands. Breeding February
(Francolinus		1961	51	11	P1			through July. See FGIP report
<u>erckelii</u>				•		November	Molokai	#12 for details.
erckelii)		1962	150	31	**	Oct-Mar.	Three islands	Twenty-five adults and one brood of 9 seen on Lanai.
		1963	0					Small numbers of birds on most islands but nowheres established
Himalayan snowcock (Tetraogallus himalayensis)	Nevada	1963	19	wild- trapped	direct	April	Ruby Mountains (near Elko)	Several sight records reported by sheepherders in the vicinity of the release site at Robinson Lake, 9,000 feet elevation.

Species	State	Year	Number of breeding hens	How Penned	Total eggs laid	Average per hen	Number of eggs fertile	Percent fertile	Number of chicks hatched	Number of birds raised
Black	Alabama	1961	34	1:2	401	11.8	168	41.8	120	78
francolin		1962	44	1:2 - 1:3	340	7.7	257	75.6	165	63
(Francolinus francolinus		1963	30	1:3	235	7.8	165	70.0	132	53
asiae)	Arkansas	1961	5	1:1	10	2.0	8	80.0	7	. 7
		1962	8	1:1	184	23.0	~	-	60 (2)	59
		1963	16	1:2	247	15.4	-	-	121	103
	Florida	1961	7 (1)	1:1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1962	10 (1)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1963	7	1:3	216	-	-	-	135	11
	(EAB)	1962	7	flock	19	2.7	-	-	-	0
	•	1963	7	1:2	53	7.6	14	28	14	8
	Georgia	1960	20	11	63	3.1	-	-	36	29
		1961	20	11	10	0.5	-	_	4	2
		1962	20	1:2 - 1:4	85	4.3	34	40.0	34	4 5
		1963	22	1:4	61	2.6	32	49.0	32	5
	Kentucky	1961	24 (1)	flock	0	0	0	0	0	0
	•	1962	35	1:3	407	11.6	352	86.5	315	67
		1963	39	2:3	341	8.7	227	66.6	170	66
	Louisiana	1963	11	1:3 1:2	27 (3	3) 2.45	-	-	16	11

⁽¹⁾ Wild-trapped birds penned this year. These usually do not lay for 1 to 2 years following penning.

⁽²⁾ Eggs hatched by commercial hatchery.

⁽³⁾ Low egg production is believed partly due to fact that breeders were not received on area until 3/29/63.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number of breeding hens	How Penned	Total eggs laid	Average per hen	Number of eggs fertile	Percent fertile	Number of chicks hatched	Number of birds raised
Species	DLALE	rear	Hens	reimed	1414	11011	1010110	TELETIE	nacched.	raised
Black	New Mexico	1962	35 (1)	1:1	0	0	0	0	0	0
francolin (cont'd.)		1963	34	1:1	123	3.6	96	78.0	70	37
()	South	1961		-	-	-	-		-	-
	Carolina	1962	30	1:1 - 1:2	-	-	_	-	-	-
		1963	40	H	~	•	-	-	-	-
	Tennessee	1960	10 (1)	1:2	13	1.3	-		11	5
		1961	30	1:2	74	2.5	-	-	41	16
		1962	22	1:3	186	8.4	***	-	88	56
		1963	33	1:3	826	25.0	566	68.5	482	207
	Utah	1961	16 (1)	1:1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1962	57 (1)	1:1	18	0.3	8	44.0	6	4
		1963	23	1:2	38	1.7	16	42.1	12	7
	Virginia	1960	-	1:1	22	_	-	-	***	17
	1248	1961	17	1:1	490	28.9	365	74.5	313	245
		1962	58	1:1	1821	31.4	1480	81.3	1184	716
		1963	58	1:1	118 1	20.4	793	67.1	642	514
		1046	o = ./1\	1.1	07.	2 /			60	49
Gray	New Mexico	1962	35 (1)	1:1	84	2.4	371	85.1	306	265
francolin		1963	50	1:1	436	8.7	3/1	05.1	300	~~~
(Francolinus	0klahoma	1960	36 (1)	1:1	38	6.3	23	60.5	14	9
pondicerianus		1961	30 (1)	1:1	26	8.6	-	_	2	0
interpositus)		1961	3.	1:3	28	9.3	11	39.3	11	3
		1962	2	1:2	69	34.5	41	60.0	24	16

⁽¹⁾ Breeders wild-trapped and first year in pens.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

			Number of breeding	How	Total eggs	Average per	Number of eggs	Percent	Number of chicks	Number of bird
Species	State	Year	hens	Penned	laid	hen		fertile	hatched	raised
Gray	Texas	1960	10	1:1	71	7.1	_	_	51	45
francolin		1961	31	1:1	292	9.4		-	157	126
(cont'd.)		1962	8 0	1:1	578	7.2	=	-	226	204
		1963	60	1:1	2231	37.0	1065	47.7	812	778.
	Utah	1961	8 (1)	1:1	8	1.0	-	-	6	6
		1962	44 (1)	1:1	44	1.0	13	29.5	8	6 5
		1963	30	1:2	72	2.4	36	50.0	24	18
	Washington	1962	25 (1)	1:1	9	0.4		-	7	5 5
		1963	14	1:1	7	0.5	6	85.7	6	5
Bamboo	Alabama	1961	34	1:2	401	11.8	168	41.9	120	79
partridge	222GDana	1962	51	1:1	330	6.5	176	53.3	63	62
(<u>Rambusicola</u> thoracica		1963	39	1:1	563	14.4	234	41.0	159	116
thoracica)	Arkansas	1961	15	~	_	**	-	_	_	54
		1962	35	1:1	802	22.9	-		264	222
		1963	30	1:1	735	24.5	-	-	307	260
	Kentucky	1960	_	flock	80		44	55.0	24	22
	•	1961	8	**	42	5.3	20	47.6	15	6
		1962	8	11	210	26.3	180	85.7	- 54	6 0
		1963	6	11	97	16.1	79	81.4	0 .	0

⁽¹⁾ Breeders wild-trapped and first year in pens.

Species	State	Year	Number o∉ breeding hens	How Penned	Total A eggs laid	verage per hen	Number of eggs fertile	Percent fertile	Number of chicks hatched	Number of bird raised
Bamboo	Missouri	1960	11	1:1	381	34.6	305	80.1	208	200
partridge	1125550412	1960	4	flock	30	7.5	25	83.3	_	-
(cont'd.)		1961	21	1:1	347 (1)		242 (2)	86.1	172	143
(conc a.)		1962	14	1:1	399)		289 (3)	75.0	88 (4)	50
		2,702	Same Hens	1:1 (5)	73)	33.8	10) (0)	,,,,,	37 (6)	37
		1962	19	1:1 (7.)	130	6.8	103 +	79.0	103 (6)	93
		1963	18	1:1	215	12.0	-	-	154	105
	Oregon	1960	10	1:1	153	15.3	84	54.9	71	32
		1961	25	1:1	258	10.3	67	26.0	58	25
		1962	69	1:1 flock	617	9.0	265	44.4	193	159
		1963	91	1:1,2:5,2:1	523	5.7	236	45.1	•	-
	Tennessee	1960	13	1:1	146	11.2	-	-	52	33
		1961	25	1:1	276	11.0	-	***	89	59
		1962	54	1:3 flock	742	12.0	-	-	267	172
		1963	141	1:3	2013	14.3	1167	57.5	731	321
	Washington	1960	19	-	7	0.4	6	85.6	5	4
	_	1961	_	-	-	-	-	-		
		1962	72	1:1	1085	15.1	-	-	275 🖢	240
		1963	136	1:1	3160	23.2	-	33.9	936	462

⁽¹⁾ Only 281 eggs set.

⁽²⁾ Twelve hens incubated 39 late eggs in nests in the pens; of these 35 hatched.

⁽³⁾ Fertility based on number of eggs set, not on total production.

⁽⁴⁾ Incubated artificially.

⁽⁵⁾ In line-connected pens.

⁽⁶⁾ Eggs were left in the pens to be incubated by the female bamboo partridge.

⁽⁷⁾ In isolated pens.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number of breeding hens	How Penned	Total eggs laid	Average per hen	Number of eggs fertile	Percent fertile	Number of chicks hatched	Number of birds raised
Spanish red-legged	California	1963	47	1:1	420	8.9		43.7	178	123
partridges	Colorado	1960	27	1:1	286	10.6	205	71.7	150	68
(Alectoris		1961	42	1:1	362	8.6	240	66.3	68	15
rufa		1962	38	1:1	33	0.9	27	81.8	22	12
hispanica)		1963	Production	tentative	ly disco	ntinued				
	Utah	1961	6	1:1	12	2.0	-	-	-	1
		1962	5	1:2	16	3.2	6	37.5	2	2 3
		1963	4	1:1	37	9.2	12	32.4	9	3
French	California	1963	283	1:1	2984	10.2		69.1	1834	1536
red-legged partridges	Kentucky	1961	5	flock	0	0	0	0	0	0
(<u>Alectoris</u> rufa	Reneucky	1962	4	"	51	12.7	38	74.5	21	13
rufa)	0klahoma	1959	9	1:1	61	6.8	46	75.4	35	19
<u>ruru</u>)	Oltadilond	1960	16	1:1	221	13.8	152	68.8	119	89
		1961	78	1:2	968	12.4	681	70.3	548	468
		1962	92	1:1	166	1.8	126	76.0	82	57
4		1963	99	1:1	1681	16.9	963	57.3	762	582
	Texas	1960	37	1:1	650	17.8	-	-	357	327
	70.200	1961	58	1:1	1476	25.4	-	-	739	666
		1962	125	1:1 flock	1680	13.4	-	×	835	624
		1963	54	1:1	1711	31.0	ėw.	-	918	842
	Washington	1960	102	-	1553	15.2	-	-	1315	972
		1961	300	-	-	H	-	**	-	
		1962	355	flock	4390	12.4	-	-	3775	3135
		1963	397	11	4680	11.8		88.5	4066	3673

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

			mber of		Total	Average	Number	··· ··· ·	Number	Number
0	044		eeding	How	eggs	per	of eggs	Percent	of chicks	of birds
Species	State	Year	hens	Penned	laid	hen	fertile	fertile	hatched	raised
Seesee	0klahoma	1960	10	1:2	43	4.3	33	76.7	28	25
partridge		1961	11	1:2	100	9.1	68	68.0	67	65
(Ammoperdix		1962	26	1:1-1:5	125	4.8	90	72.0	45	45
grisgeogularis)		1963	20	1:1	151	7.5	111	73.6	85	76
	Utah	1961	20	1:1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1962	8	1:2	63	7.9	14	22.2	9	í
		1963	7	1:2	109	15.6	41	47.2	36	31
Turkish chukar	California	1963	67	1:1	3705	55 .3	-	m	1978	1547
partridge	New Mexico	1962 (1)	70	1:1	1818	26.0	~	_	1550	900 (2)
(Alectoris	1,0,, 11011200	1963	12	flock	213	17.7	188	88.3	164	146
graeca cyprio	tes and kurd			LIOCK	213	2747	100	00.5	104	140
Greek chukar partridge	California	1963	28	1:1	304	10.8	_	-	225	183
(Alectoris grae	ca sp.)									
Barbary	California	1963	97	1:1	2199	21.7	_	-	1550	1254
partridge (<u>Alectoris</u> barb	ara)	(Gam	e farm s	tock)						

⁽¹⁾ Substantial numbers of birds also raised in 1959-1961; record excellent but not reported.

⁽²⁾ Heavy loss from salmonella infection.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number of breeding hens	How Penned	Total eggs laid	Average per hen	Number of eggs fertile	Percent fertile	Number of chicks hatched	Number of birds raised
Common	Utah	1961	15 (1)	1:1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian		1962	10	1:1-1:2	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
sandgrouse		1963	9	1:1	ō	0	0	0	0	Ō
(Pterocles exus	tus hindust	an)								
Imperial	Utah	1962	6	1:1-1:2	0	0	0	0	0	0
sandgrouse		1963	5	1:1	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Pterocles orie	entalis orie	ntalis)								
Red junglefowl	Alabama	1961	11	1:5	151	13.7	109	72.2	86	52
(Gallus		1962	29	1:2-1:3	744	25.7	490	65.9	362	60
gallus		1963	30	1:3	736	24.5	604	82.0	523	50
murghi)	Florida (EA	B) 1962	7	1:3-1:4	295	42.1	-	-	67	31
	Protrac (Mr	1963	í	1:1	17	17.0	-	-	6	4
	(EA	в) 1963	12	1:4	367	30.4	260	71.4	143	143
	Georgia	1961	8	flock	35	4.4	-	-	28	22
	_	1962	10	1:4-1:5	96	9.6	-	-	29	25
		1963	20	1:5	267	13.7	= -	-	174	126
	Kentucky	1962	2 (1)	1:1	75	37.5	67	90.5	58	25
	•	1963	20	1:4	147	9.4	132	89.7	120	114
	Louisiana	1963	9	1:3-1:2	160	17.8	-	-	88 (2)	85

⁽¹⁾ First year in captivity.

^{(2) 24} eggs failed to hatch due to malfunction of incubator.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

			Number of		Tota1	Average	Number		Number	Number
Species	State	Year	breeding h e ns	How Penned	eggs laid	per hen	of eggs fertile	Percent fertile	of chicks hatched	of birds raised
Red junglefowl	0klahoma	1961	12	1:4	160	13.3	140	87.5	114	106
(cont'd.)	OKTAHOMA	1962	34	1:4	1033	30.3	861	83.3	690	465
(cont u.)		1963	60	1:4	1368	22.8	1126	82.4	986	762
South	Carolina	1963	15	1:5	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Tennessee	1962	3 (1)	1:3	4	1.3	_	-	1	0
		1963	7	1:3	0 ((3) -	0	-	0	0
	Virginia	1961	8	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
	_	1962	13	1:3-1:4	155	11.9	118	74.8	110	93
		1963	22	1:5	443	20.1	257	58.0	224	143
Western	Florida	1962	10		7	0.7		_	1	0
Vestern Iranian pheasant	riolida	1963	-	-	168	-	-	-	96	50
(pure strain)	Kentucky	1961	16	1:4	207	13.0	159	77.0	-	99
(Phasianus	Renedeky	1962	20	1:5	556	27.8	460	83.6	354	114
colchicus		1963	24	1:6	590	24.5	479	81.1	400	327
talischensis)	Missouri	1960	8	1:4	56	7.0	44	78.6	25	12
		1961	11	1:5	28	2.5	27	96.5	15	-
		1962	11	1:5	33	3.0	24	80.0	16	13
		1963	56	1:5	388	6.9	262	79.1	206	184 (2
	Ohio	1960	12	1:1	2	0.2	_	_	-	-
		1961	12	1:1	16	1.3	10	90.9 (4		0
		1962	4	1:1	. 13	3.3	6	50.0 (4) 4	1

⁽¹⁾ First year in captivity.

⁽²⁾ Birds banded at 6 weeks.

⁽³⁾ Coccidiosis in breeders

⁽⁴⁾ Percentage based on eggs set in incubator, not on eggs laid.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

			Number of		Tota1	Average	Number		Number	Number
			breeding	How	eggs	per	of eggs	Percent	of chicks	of bird
Species	State	Year	hen s	Penned	laid	hen	fertile	fertile	hatched	raised
Western Iranian	0klahoma	1963	40	1:4	628	15.7	488	77.0	423	368
pheasant	Tennessee	1960	8	1:4	46	5.8	-	-	27	18
(cont'd.)		1961	14	1:5	139	9.2	-	_	79	59
		1962	43	1:4	257	5.6	449	44	115	78 .
		1963	56	1:4	479	8.6	241	50.3	167	133
	Virginia	1960	45	1:4	_	-	-	-	_	275
		1961	64	1:4	1107	16.8	929	77.9	724	540
		1962	75	1:4	2099	28.0	1616	77.0	1325	978
	,	1963	69	1:4	1858	26.9	1642	88.3	1122	898
Western	Alabama	1961	72	1:7	365	5.0	186	51.0	141	126
Iranian	Alabama	1962	62	1:4-1:5	1109	1 7. 9	817	73.7	486	437
ringneck cross	•	1963	50	1:5	1000		-	-	-	420
CLORR .	Iowa	1961	-	-	75	_	52	69.3	35	35
	20114	1962	10	1:10	225	22.5	165	60.0	150	125
		1963	none	2,20						
	Kentucky	1961	42	1:4	2045	48.7	1147	77.1	906	745
		1962	36	1:6	1382	38.4	1161	84.6	877	686
		1963	54	1:6	2383	44.1	2054	86.1	1567	1356
	Missouri	1960	24	1:8	1176	49.0	834	81.0	465	361
	Ohio	1960	24	-	810	33.7	714	91.1 (1) 690	_
	0klahoma	1962	47 (F-1		-		252	83.5	208	- 191
			7 (F-2)	1:7	303	43.3	253	63.5	200	171

(1) Percentage based on eggs set in incubator, not on eggs laid.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

			Number of		Total	Average	Number		Number	Number
			breeding	How	eggs	per	of eggs	Percent	of chicks	of birds
Species	State	Year	hens	Penned	laid	hen	fertile	fertile	hatched	raised
Western	South Carolina	1961	25	1:5	-	-		_	-	62
Iranian		1962	_	1:5	-	_	-	-	_	60 İ
ringneck cross		1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 ₺
(cont'd.)	Tennessee	1961	40	1:4	2258	56.2	-	-	1343	1100
•		1962	45	1:6	1477	32.8	_	-	880	694
		1963	100	1:6	3459	34.6	2750	79.5	2158	1667
	(Talish $3/4 \times$									
	•	1962	43	1:6	1427	33.2	-	-	794	648
		1963	Discontinue							
	(Talish 1/4 x									
	ringneck 3/4)	1962	48	1:6	2460	51.2	_	- Tr	1175	961
		1963	Discontinue							
	Virginia	1960	40	1:5	_	_	-	-	-	874
	,	1961	30	1:5	1888	62.9	1507	79.8	1272	944
		1962	30	1:5	1981	66.0	1605	81.0	1316	933
		1963	29	1:5	1621	56.0	1243	76.7	1043	834
Eastern	Iowa	1961		-	100	. =	79	79.0	67	58
Iranian										=0
pheasant	Kentucky	1961	10	1:4	326	32.6	248	76.1	112	70
(pure strai	n)	1962	20	1:5	479	23.9	403	85.0	320	103
(Phasianus		1963	22	1:6	831	37.7	646	77.7	518	441
colchicus										016
persicus) Missouri	1960	24	1:5	669	27.8	456	68.2	342	246
A		1961	24	1:8	616	25.6	333 (1		246	001
		1962	27	1:5	686	25.4	444	79.2	281	221
		1963	57	1:5	2142	37.6	1592	77.2	1266	1124 (2

^{(1) 200} eggs sent to Iowa.(2) Birds banded at 6 weeks.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

			Number of		Tota1	Average	Number		Number	Number
			breeding	How	eggs	per	of eggs	Percent	of chicks	of bird
Species	State	Year	hens	Penned	laid	hen	fertile	fertile	hatched	raised
Eastern	Ohio	1960	18	1:2-1:5	52	2.8	44	84.6	40	21
Iranian		1961	22	1:2-1:5	49	2.2	38	90.5 (1) 27	15
pheasant (cont'd.)		1962	12	1:4	194	16.2	158	89.0	114	44
	Tennessee	1960	10	1:3	38	3.8	-	-	21	8
		1961	15	1:5	92	6.1	-		64	40
		1962	32	1:4	188	6.0	_	-	91	62
•		1963	48	1:4	441	9.2	249	56.5	188	136
	Virginia	1960	31	1:4	_	_	-	_	-	326
		1961	64	1:4	1970	30.8	1618	82.1	1132	985
		1962	58	1:4	2134	36.8	1600	75.0	1296	832
		1963	59	1:4	2010	34.1	1771	88.1	1014	811
Eastern	Illinois	1962	9	1:4-1:5	poor	-	_		_	16
Iranian		1963	15	1:5	poor	5	21	33.3	21	18
ringneck cross	Iowa	1962	10	1:10	250	25.0	125	50.0	100	90
CIOSS	IOWA	1963	10	1:10	240	24.0	145	60.0	125	105
	Kentucky	1961	31	1:3	976	31.5	735	75.3	495	301
		1962	19	1:5	874	46.0	765	88.5	654	320
		1963	28	1:6	1427	51.0	1208	85.0	944	820
	Maryland	1960	7	1:1	423	60.4	-	-	161	104
		1961	29	1:1	1070	36.9	-	-	679	456
		1962	41	1:3-1:4	694	17.0		-	327	220
		1963	44	1:4	988	22.0	-	-	544	500
	Missouri	1960	18	1:6	1059	58.8	887	85.8	648	-

⁽¹⁾ Percentage based on eggs set in incubator, not on eggs laid.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number of breeding hens	How Penned	Total eggs laid	Average per hen	Number of eggs fertile	Percent fertile	Number of chicks hatched	Number of bird raised
_	-	10/1	200	1.5	10000	/O F			70/5	F006
Eastern	Tennesse	_	220	1:5	10900	49.5	-	-	7365	5826
Iranian ringneck cross		1962 1963	60 50	1:6 1:5	2582 1010	43.0 20.2	829	82.1	1434 703	1144 535
(cont'd.)	(Persicus	3/4								
(x ringneck	-	60	1:6	2399	40.0		_	1142	894
	(Persicus	1/4 1963	disconti							
	x ringneck :	3/4)1962	166	1:6	3042	46.0	-	-	2189	1934
		1963	disconti	nued						
	Virginia	1960	45	1:5	_	_	_	- ,	-	1203
		1961	30	1:5	1815	60.5	1393	76.8	1218	907
		1962	35	1:5	2170	62.0	1714	79.0	1422	973
		1963	34	1:5	1379	40.6	1007	73.0	820	689
Western and	Ohio	1960	160	1:4-1:8	2244	14.0	1885	87.7	1751	1000 ±
Eastern and	OHIO	1961	284	flock	3325	11.7	2557	88.6 (1)		1041
Iranian, Ohio ringn	eck cross	1701	204	11001	0025					
										4.00
Japanese gree	n Illinois	1962	96	1:7	poor	-	-	-	-	150
pheasant (Phasianus		1963	75	1:7	poor	7.0	250	40.0	230	200
colchicus	Kentucky	1962	30	flock	128	4.3	104	81.3	54	0
robustipes)	-	1963	75		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maryland	1963	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Percentage based on eggs set in incubator, not on eggs laid.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Species	State	Year	Number of breeding hens	How Penned	Total eggs laid	Average per hen	Number of eggs fertile	Percent fertile	Number of chicks hatched	Number of bird raised
~	01.1	1060	165		1005	11.0		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 		
Japanese green	Ohio	1960	165	1:5-1:10	1825	11.0	1271	77.4	1181	680
pheasant		1961	373	flock	1402	3.8	969	86.5 (1)		340
(cont'd.)		1962	18	1:2-1:5	349	19.4	198	90.0 (1)	170	74
	Tennessee	1961	15	1:3	398	26.5	-	-	230	173
		1962	81	1:4	2712	33.5	-	-	1576	1190
		1963	95	1:5	2131	22.4	1627	76.3	1399	1117
	Virginia	1960	52	1:3	-	_	-	_	_	400
	J	1961	60	1:3	1898	31.6	1611	84.8	1291	949
		1962	57	1:3	2306	40.6	1891	82.0	1588	1043
		1963	73	1:3	2394	32.8	1993	83.2	1588	1302
Japanese	Tennessee	1962	72	1:6	2964	41.0	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1543	1349
green ringneck cross		196 3	70	1:5	2926	41.8	1900	65.0	1561	1236
Korean	Illinois	1960	1	1:1		_		_	19	10 ±
ringneck	IIIIIIOIS	1961	11	flock	_	-	_	_		_
pheasant	*	1962	25	1:5		_	-		_	150
(Phasianus colchicus		1963	21	1:7	poor	15.0	-	-	-	150
karpowi)	Indiana	1962	113	flock	669	5.9	-	-	401	190
MILPOWI)	211444114	1963	152	1:6-1:8	2345	15.5	2253	96.0	1419	900
	Missouri	196 0	3	1:1	93	31.0	71	87.1	70	36
		1961	12	1:2	372	31.1	342	91.4	264	
		1962	38	1:5	1035	27.2	827	87.8	733	536 (
		1963	51	1:5	2338	45.8	1926	86.3	1771	1532

Table 2. Summary of Foreigh Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

			Number of		Total	Average	Number		Number	Number
			breeding	How	eggs	per	of eggs	Percent	of chicks	of birds
Species	State	Year	hens	Penned	laid	hen	fertile	fertile_	hatched	raised
Korean	Ohio	1960	. 4	1:2	106	26.5	62	63.3	61	48
ringneck		1961	18	1:2	594	33.0	362	82.7	315	145
pheasant (Cont'd.)		1962	23	1:2	610	26.5	354	89.0 (1)		138
(602.6 40)	Pennsylvania	1960	5	_	-	-	_	-	-	50 ±
	,	1961	_	_		_	_	_	-	300 ₺
		1962	108	flock	1400	13	1070	88.0	909	806
		1963	195		1438	7	1233	86.0	1029	940
Afghan	California	1963	10	1:1	332	33.2	-	-	184	112
white-	Missouri	1960	4	1:4	49	12.2	48	98.0	39	24
winged	MISSOURI	1961	12	1:6	73	6.1	38	52.1	27	_
pheasant		1962	15	1:5	191	12.7	110	67.9	88	85
(Phasianus colchicus bianchii)		1963	discontin		191	12.7	110	07.5	00	03
Dianchil	New Mexico	1959	2	1:1	50	25.0	-	-	29	-
	New Hearte	1960	$1\overline{1}$	_	129	11.7	_	-	67	_
		1961	36	-	605	16.8	-	-	313	_
		1962	170	1:5	1888	11.1	-	-	1067	1003
		1963	359	1:5	5889	16.4	4324	73.4	2760	2340
•	Ohi o	1960	3	1:1	46	15.3	42	91.3	41	17
		1961	8	1:1-1:2	83	10.4	71	98.6 (1)	53	24
		1962	13	1:2	63	4.8	52	83.0	30	21

⁽¹⁾ Percentage based on eggs set in incubator, not on eggs laid.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

		br	mber of eeding	How	Total eggs	Average per	Number of eggs	Percent	Number of chicks	Number of birds
Species	State	Year	nens	Penned	laid	hen	fertile	fertile	hatched	raised
Afghan white-	0k1ahoma	1960	5	1:5	28	5.6	27	96.4	24	17
winged		1961	12	1:12	132	11.0	86	65.1	71	48
phea sa nt		1962	27	1:5	122	4,5	80	65.5	49	34
(cont'd.)		1962	130	1:7	3534	26.4	2298	65.0	1749	1352
•		(F-2	cross)							
		1963 (F-2		1:5	432	9.4	259	59.9	219	180
		(F-3)		1:5	1776	13.7	1144	64.4	1033	802
	Utah	1961	4	-	_	-	- ·	-	_	_
		1962	7	1:2-1:3	49	7.0	26	53.1	17	6
		1963	14	1:1,1:4,1:5	358	25.6	204	60.0	150	80
White	Oregon	1962	3 (1	.) 1:1	24(2) 8.0	16	66.6	16	10
crested Kalig	0.080	1963	7	1:1	71	10.0	40	60.6	37	30
pheasant	Tennessee	1961 (3)	2	2:2	0	0	0	0	20	0
•	Tellieggee	1962 (4)	5	1:2	27	5.4	_	_	23	17
(<u>Lophura</u> <u>leucomelana</u>		1963	8	1:1	142	17.8	114	80.3	98	72
hamiltoni)	Virginia	1961 (3)	8	1:1-1:2	162	20.3	114	70.4	94	82
	_	1962	29	1:2-1:4	371	12.8	278	75.2	261	228
		1963	32	1:1	776	24.2	655	84.4	521	382

⁽¹⁾ Breeders obtained from private game farms in the United States. Only one female laid.

⁽²⁾ Only one hen laid.

⁽³⁾ Wild trapped birds, first year in captivity.

⁽⁴⁾ Hand-raised birds.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Except for wild-trapped Reeves pheasants, breeding stock of the following species were obtained by the States indicated from private breeders or other States.

	g		Number of breeding	How	Total eggs	Average per	of eggs	Percent	Number of chicks	Number of birds
Species	State	Year	hens	Penned	laid	hen	fertile	fertile	hatches	raised
Reeves	Illinois (1)	1962	16	1:4	good	-	-	-	-	348
pheasant (Syrmaticus	(game-farm)	1963	20	1:4	very good					442
reevesii)	Iowa (1)	1961	-	-	210	-	110	52.4	79	57
	(game-farm)	1962	38	1:2	876	23.0	438	50.0	278	123
		1963	75	1:2	1621	21.6	962	59.3	601	415
	Kentucky (1)	1960	200	1:7	6429	32.1	5060	78.8	3607	2135
	(game farm)	1961	182	1:7	6352	34.9	4512	71.3	1811	1125
		1962	217	1:7	8141	37.5	6536	81.0	3972	2615
		1963	80	1:6	2091	26.1	1623	77.6	1191	1054
	Missouri	1960	14	1:7	10	0.7	0	0	0	0
	(wild-	1961	12	1:6	21	1.6	0	0	0	0
	trapped)	1962	5	1:5	30	6.0	2	7.6	2	1
		1963	1	1:1	52	52.0	47	79.6	40	31
	Ohio	1960	15	1:2-1:5	45	3.0	20	54.1 (2		7
	(wild-	1961	13	1:2-1:5	183	14.1	117	83.6 (2		66
	trapped)	1962	25	1:2-1:5	239	9.6	169	74.1 (2) 120	75
		1963	none bred							
	Ohio (1)	1960	572	flock	15998	28.0	10526	74.3 (2		6176
	(game farm)	1961	710	11	19792	27.9	10791	60.2 (2		6763
	,	1962 1963	9 none bred	1:5	61	6.8	50	85.0 (2) 31	19

⁽¹⁾ Breeders were the best obtainable from private game farms in the United States.

⁽²⁾ Percentages based on eggs set in incubator, not on eggs laid.

Table 2. Summary of Foreign Game Bird Propagation Results - 1960-1963 (continued)

Consider	a		Number of breeding	How	Total eggs	Average per	Number of eggs	Percent	Number of chicks	Number of bird
Species	State	Year	hens	Penned	laid	hen	fertile	fertile	hatched	raised
Reeves	Tennessee	1960	8	1:2	0	0	0	0	0	0
pheasant	(wild-	1961	8	1:8	75	9.4	_	-	28	19
(cont'd.)	trapped)	1962	15	1:3	86	5.7		_	34	19
		1963	25	1:4	381	15.2	236	61.9	175	84
	Virginia (game-farm)	1960	15 discontinued	1:7	-	-	-	-	_	264
Reeves	Ohio	1960	6	1:2	159	26.5	9	6.0 (1)	8	5
pheasant		1961	6	1:2	107	17.8	Ó	0.0	0	0
Ohio ringneck cross	- 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 	1962	discontinued							
Ohio ringneck,	Ohio	1960	8	1:2	73	9.1	31	47.0 (1)	28	8
Reeves cross		1961	6	1:2	153	25.8	1	0	0	0
		1962	discontinued							
Reeves, Ohio	Ohio	1960	167	1:2-1:5	4117	24.6	1455	38.7 (1)	1088	515
ringneck		1961	301	1:2-1:5	9757	32.4	3430	35.0 (1)		1160
hybrid		1962	discontinued							
Elliot's	Ohio	1960	169 (2)	1:2-1:5	1941	11.4	827	49.2	649	255
pheasant		1961	4	1:2	57	14.3	26	57.8	22	8
(Syrmaticus		1962	2	1:2	31	15.5	14	51.8	9	5
ellioti)		1963	discontinued			. 				
Himalayan snow cock (<u>Tetraogallus hi</u>	Nevada malayensis)	1963	5	1:1	3 (3	0.6	3	100	1	0

⁽¹⁾ Percentages based on eggs set in incubator, not on eggs laid.

42577

⁽²⁾ Breeders obtained from private game farms in the United States.
(3) All eggs laid by one hen. Fowl pox outbreak disturbed breeders.

The United States Department of the Interior, created in 1849, is concerned with management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, fish, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It has major responsibilities also for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As America's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States, now and in the future.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Stewart L. Udall, Secretary

Frank P. Briggs, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Clarence F. Pautzke, Commissioner

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Daniel H. Janzen, Director

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

